

Weekly North Carolina Standard.

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RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER 1210.

North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK L. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—Two Dollars per annum in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY.—Four Dollars per annum, in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Semi-Weekly Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, at the above regular rates, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33 1/3 per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for \$3 for six months, or \$10 for twelve months; or in both papers for \$10 for six months, or \$15 for twelve months.

Terms of Advertising in the Weekly Standard.
One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. No deduction will be made. No Weekly advertisements, no matter how long they may run. Only a limited number of advertisements will be admitted into the Weekly. All advertisements, not otherwise directed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charged accordingly. When the number of insertions is not marked on the advertisement it is inserted until for sale.
* * * Money sent by mail is at our risk.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1857.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,
AND
AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A. U. S. Bank, High Tariff, &c.

For many years past a United States Bank has been considered an "obsolete idea," and has been so pronounced by some of its former friends and advocates. Not a Whig candidate for office, and not a Whig paper, (in the latter days of such things,) dared advocate either a high tariff or a U. S. Bank, and for the Know Nothings, (during their short existence,) they entirely "ignored" these, as well as all other governmental measures.

Notwithstanding these facts the Democrats have always shrewdly suspected that their opponents, if once elevated to power, would return to their first loves, and again saddle these measures upon the country—measures they pretended to have abandoned, merely because they knew their unpopularity, and the impossibility of obtaining power by advocating them.

Recent demonstrations show that these suspicions were not groundless. Since the "panic" has set in we find the opposition papers, with that old Federal sheet, the *National Intelligencer*, at their head, again discussing the propriety of creating a U. S. Bank. As a crash has come, they think it a favorable time to present anew their old principles, long laid aside, and to attack Democratic measures heretofore silently acquiesced in, because of their impregnability. They imagine that the fears of the people will be aroused, and that they can excite them to a still higher pitch, and thus probably effect a change sufficient to put out the ins and put in the outs. But they will find their mistake. Gen. Jackson never left his work half done, and he sealed the eyes of that old monster, a U. S. Bank, too effectually for them ever again to be opened.

Let not Democrats be deceived into the belief that the sub-treasury is not sufficient, or that a national Bank would be better; and as for a high tariff, let the South remember that it would only operate to enrich the Northern manufacturers and impoverish the Southern producers. When our opponents rail against Democratic measures and accuse the Democratic party of bringing about the present financial difficulties, let every sensible man enquire for the proofs; or rather, let him look for himself, and he will find the causes of these difficulties to have been over-trading, reckless speculating and extravagant living, begotten and fostered by an undue inflation of paper currency, which is wholly anti-Democratic. These financial reversions are the result of fictitious wealth; and every paper dollar now in circulation, not represented by a dollar in specie, is a fiction, with no more real value than an old rag. Wealth thus built up is without a basis, and must fall. It exists only in imagination, and vanishes into nothingness when it is attempted to be made tangible.

All men are wealthy when they can meet all demands upon them; and all individuals are considered dishonest who will not meet just demands when they are able to do so. And those who incur liabilities, knowing all the time they can not meet them according to promise, would hardly be considered honest. Why make banks exceptions to the rules by which we judge individuals? They promise to pay their notes in specie on demand. When they fail to do so they violate their promise, and if they can pay and will not, are they honest? And if they cannot pay, are they not impostors upon the public, which the sooner get rid of, the better? No bank should ever be put upon a basis that would ever render a suspension necessary. As long as it is on such a basis it is unsafe, creating fictitious wealth, encouraging speculation and extravagance, and tending to bring about just such times as the present, and worse.

The senior editor of the *Standard* left Raleigh on Wednesday evening last, for Kenansville, Duplin county, where he was to deliver an agricultural address on yesterday (Friday). He will probably visit Beaufort next week, and if so, he will be absent eight or ten days. We commend him to his many friends, and hope they will return him in as good condition as when we sent him forth.

RUSSELL'S MAGAZINE.—The November number is before us, with an excellent table of contents. It is one of the most readable periodicals of the day, pleasant and interesting. As the *Wilmington Journal* well remarks, "its tone on all matters at all pertaining to the South, ought to give it the preference with Southern people."

Published at Charleston, S. C., at \$3 a year.

FINE CORN.—Mr. John Hackney, of Chatham, has left at our office two ears of corn, each measuring about 15 inches in length, well filled and with large grains. It was grown on upland that had never been manured. Mr. H. says it is a peculiar species of corn, which grows larger on poor land than any other species he has ever seen.

The Premiums.

We find the following in the last Register:
RALEIGH, Oct. 20th, 1857.

John W. Syme, Esq.
DEAR SIR—I have just received a letter from J. M. Hinton, Esq., of Elizabeth City, requesting me to have a mistake corrected which occurred in the "List of Premiums awarded at the late State Fair," published in the *Register* and copied into the other papers of the city. The first premium of \$25, for the best quick draught stallion over 4 years old, was awarded to "Morgan Rafter," owned by Dr. R. K. Speed and J. M. Hinton, Esq., of Pasquotank County. Will you please make this correction, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,
WM. D. COOKE,
Sec. Ex. Com. State Ag. Soc.

We have all along been under the impression that the list of premiums, as published, was incomplete; and we have been waiting to see a complete list.—We have no doubt it is all right, but still the people would like to see a full and correct list. The one published may be full for all we know, but as we saw no premiums at all in the poultry department, we naturally concluded it was incomplete. Does the Society have a list published? If so, whose business is it to have it done? But as we said, we have no doubt it is all right, and probably the list already published is complete.

BALTIMORE CITY.—The controversy between the Governor of Maryland and the Mayor of Baltimore all ended in smoke, and the City was left to the Mayor—that is, to the rowdies, rioters and similar offshoots of Know Nothingism. There were proclamations, correspondence, reports of committees, &c., and after the stir and excitement of a few days, matters were left to take their own course, the Governor revoking his orders for troops after finding he could not get any; and the Mayor becoming very courteous and condescending when he found he had every thing his own way.

At the time of writing this we have not heard from the election on Wednesday, but probably shall hear before we go to press. We hope our expectations will not be fulfilled, but we expect to hear of riots, revolvers, bowie knives, and the usual implements of K. N. victories.

The reports that Gov. Ligon applied to the President for troops, and to Gov. Wise for muskets, are contradicted.

THE FRUITS OF THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul *Pioneer* is of opinion that Hon. Alexander Ramsey "is probably elected governor by a hundred votes," and then pos s the books as follows as to what the democracy of Minnesota has secured at the late election:

A democratic State senate.
A democratic house of representatives.
Three democratic members of the United States House of Representatives.
A democratic lieutenant-governor.
A democratic secretary of State.
A democratic State auditor.
A democratic State treasurer.
A democratic chief justice of the supreme court.
Two democratic associate justices of the supreme court.
A democratic attorney general.
A democratic delegate in Congress.
A democratic clerk of the supreme court.

INSANE ASYLUM.—We learn that at the regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Asylum for the Insane, held on Tuesday last, Mrs. E. A. Martindale, of this City, was unanimously elected Matron of that institution—the incumbent's term of office having expired. From a thorough personal knowledge of the qualifications of Mrs. M., in all respects, we believe no better selection could have been made. We congratulate every interest concerned.

Gov. Walker, of Kansas, has rejected the returns from McGehee county, as well as those from Johnson, and in both instances given certificates of election to black Republicans.

Hon. Caleb Cushing has been nominated as a candidate for the Legislature of Massachusetts, and has accepted the nomination.

FINE TURNIPS.—Our thanks to Mr. John Hutchins for some very superior turnips—superior both in size and flavor. We never ate better.

SUMMARY OF LATEST NEWS.

Our returns from the elections of different States on Tuesday and Wednesday last are meagre. We give such items as we have received:

NEW YORK.—The State is in doubt, but the City of New York shows large Democratic gains. The majority in the City will probably reach 23,000.—Whole Democratic ticket of the City elected. State most probably carried by the black Republicans.

NEW JERSEY.—The Democrats have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Banks, blackest of all Black Republicans elected Governor by a considerable plurality. In 920 towns the vote stands for Banks 60,000; Gardner, K. N., 37,000; Beach, Dem., 30,000. Senate, 30 Republicans to 5 Democrats; House, 44 Republicans, 2 K. N.'s, and 34 Democrats.

MARYLAND.—No news except from Baltimore City, where the Irish were killed and the K. N.'s victorious—as usual. No doubt the K. N.'s have carried the State. Mayor Swann preserved the peace in the usual way. Democrats were not allowed to vote at all.

DETROIT, Michigan, has elected a Democratic Mayor by 800 majority.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The Arago has brought Liverpool dates to the 24th Oct. Nothing later from India.

Money matters were easier. Cotton declined.—Breadstuffs dull, with a declining tendency. Flour slow of sale. Wheat dull, at a decline of 3d. Corn steady. Sugar heavy, at a decline of 2d. Coffee slightly lower. Rice heavy. Consols 87 1/4 to 87 3/4.

SHERIFF ELECTED.—Wm. A. Walton, Esq., has been elected sheriff by the magistrates of Rowan county to fill the unexpired term of Caleb Klutts, deceased. Mr. Walton was a member of the Legislature in 1852, is a staunch Democrat and a worthy man. He will doubtless make an efficient officer.

THAT JACK-KNIFE.—Bruder says he caught Sherwood, of the Greensboro *Patriot*, at the Fair without his spectacles, and those who think Mann is entitled to the jack-knife, must apply to Sherwood for it. We shall not apply—we can't decide—both are worthy of the prize.

The Caloric Motor Revived.—Mr. Ericsson's

LAST EXPERIMENT.—By no means has the Caloric Motor been eclipsed since the Caloric ship "Ericsson" went to Washington City, making seven knots an hour, with a head wind. By many the success of the new principle seemed to be established, and was chronicled accordingly; but the expectations then entertained, failed to be realized, and the Caloric machine was replaced by the ordinary steam engine. The time which has since elapsed has not been suffered to pass fruitlessly away by Mr. Ericsson, for he has labored indefatigably for the perfection of his original design, and the development of a motor promising important results to commerce and the arts. The Caloric engine has been re-produced in forms variously modified, and in all cases with great simplicity of construction; while the labor which it performs is vastly disproportioned to the consumption of fuel when compared with the results of consumption in other engines.

These remarks are suggested by a visit made yesterday to the office of John B. Kitching, 37 William street, where one of Mr. Ericsson's engines, as just completed, is set up, on a small scale; but is sufficiently large to illustrate the principle. Though occupying less than a cubic foot of space, and heated only by gas, the power developed defines the strength of a single man. It is employed in pumping and raising three horseheads per hour to an elevation of five feet. This pattern is called a "democratic engine," being adapted to perform a great variety of work ordinarily done by hand, and with a surprising degree of economy.

Still another Caloric engine is located on one of the piers of the North river, and is designed for ships' use. In this capacity it promises to accomplish important results for our fine large packets and sailing ships, being unable to carry steam engines, are unsupplied with the Worthington pump, and therefore have wholly to rely on manual labor in ridding the ship of water, in case of leak or other exigency. The Caloric engine, however, is placed in the corner of the ship's gallery, almost unobserved, and may be put in operation in fifteen or twenty minutes, saving the labor of an entire crew. There being no possibility of explosion or other disaster, the cook is amply qualified to officiate as engineer, if desired. The position of the engine is a matter of the least consequence, as it requires little beside air, and will run in the fore-top or upper deck equally well.

In addition to the above a beautiful steam yacht has been plying about the harbor for the last ten weeks, and is often seen running across from Staten Island to Long Island, &c., propelled solely by Caloric. This boat is fifty feet in length, with an eight-foot paddle-wheel, which works about thirty turns per minute, giving a speed equal to eight or nine knots an hour. The things which were used in the boat, which happens to be on board. The fuel is either coal or wood—Small oak wood has generally been used, sawed into eight-inch lengths, and incredible as it may seem, only one cord has been used during the last six weeks, though the boat has been run more or less every day! Even after the fires are wholly extinguished sufficient heat is retained in the motor of the engine (if the boiler is warm) to keep the boat in motion for some time, and the engine is in good working order to propel the boat at least two miles. The space occupied by the engine of this boat is not larger than the boiler which the same boat would require if propelled by steam.

It is said that the Caloric engine can be built on any desired scale of magnitude. Though the principle on which Ericsson's Caloric engine was originally built is wholly practical, the arrangement and mechanism are entirely different—the whole being reduced to a degree of simplicity never before attained in any engine. It is reasonably suggested that in places where "dry motors" only can be employed, as in the gold diggings of California, this new engine must prove immensely valuable.—*Journal of Commerce*, Oct. 27.

THE WESTERN HOG TRADE.—The transactions in hogs continue dull at the West. The Louisville *Courier* says the market there is at a stand, with no prospect of prices being established for some time to come. The crop of corn is immense, and the farmers can fatten their hogs at comparatively little expense, and being unwilling to accept low prices, will convert a large proportion of their pork into bacon, which will not reach the market much earlier than spring. The last contracts were at 64 1/2 cts. per cwt., but buyers now refuse to contract at even 5 cents: The *Courier* adds:—
At Madison, Indiana, early in the season, some 25,000 hogs were contracted for at \$6 30 net, for which, together with lots engaged at the market price, which will reach the market much earlier than spring. The last contracts were at 64 1/2 cts. per cwt., but buyers now refuse to contract at even 5 cents: The *Courier* adds:—
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